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Students of Bryn Mawr College

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THE COLLEGE NEWS

VOL. XL, NO. 2

BRYN MAWR and ARDMORE, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1943

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PRICE 10 CENTS

Undergraduate Waitresses Relieve Shortage of Maids at Rockefeller

Changes May Be Made In Other Halls Before Christmas

A new system of student waitresses was inaugurated on September 28 in Rockefeller Hall as a result of the shortage of maids. Although Rockefeller is at present the only hall where the system is in use Mias Charlotte Howe, Director of Halls and originator of the plan, believes that it may have to be adopted in other halls before Christmas.

Rockefeller was chosen as the hall in which to establish the plan because its labor shortage was more acute than the other halls. The fact that it is a large, unified hall made it a suitable one in which the system could be tested.

Voluntary Basis

Five upperclassmen volunteered for the work the first two days in order to meet the emergency. By Thursday, Doris Barnett, '44, who is head of the student employment, was directing the work and the number of waitresses was raised to eight. Although Doris is scheduling the waitresses at present, it is planned that three head waitresses, one for each meal will assume this work.

Student waiting in Rockefeller is now on the same basis as that in the Deanery. The positions are open to all students in the college and the wage of forty cents an hour has been established. Head waitresses will receive higher wages. Breakfast is served only

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Adelt Explains Delay Of 1942-43 Yearbook

The 1942-43 issue of the Yearbook, scheduled to be published last June, will be delivered at the very latest by the middle of November, said Carla Adelt, '43, when questioned by a NEWS reporter. Miss Adelt, head of last year's Yearbook Board, explained that this delay "could be laid at the door of many different troubles ranging from war conditions to inefficiency."

Last September the large majority of the Board resigned, and there was particular difficulty in obtaining a new Business Manager. Until the Business Manager could be replaced, no advertisements were solicited, and the Board was unable to go ahead in planning the book until the financial backing could be guaranteed. When solvency was finally reached in the winter term, Haverford

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Calendar

Friday, October 8

Lecture by Bertrand Russell, *Limitations of Deductive Logic* in Dalton at 8:15.

Saturday, October 9

French Language Exam, Taylor, 9:00.

Sunday, October 10

Chapel Services by Reverend Andrew Mutch, Music Room, 7:30.

Wednesday, October 13

Registration for War Alliance courses, War Alliance Room, West Wing of the Library. Lecture by Wilfrid Fleisher in Goodhart at 12:30.

Marriages

Kathryn Edwards, '45, to Cp. Richard W. Wilt, U. S. Army Air Corps.

Jane Hailey, '46, to Lt. Montague Boyd, U. S. Army.

Connie Lazo, '43, to Lt. Walter Roy Manny, Jr., U. S. Marine Corps.

Marjorie Porter, '44, to Sgt. William Philipp, U. S. Marine Corps.

Anne Byrd Woods, '45, to Lt. George S. Nalle, U. S. Army Air Force.

Wilhelmina Young, '46, to Capt. Kermit Jubart, U. S. Army.

Engagements

Barbara Coe, '44, to Ensign George Gofford, USNR.

Mary Ann Donnelly, '44, to Lt. Philip F. Eckert, USN.

Thayer Leitch, '46, to Midshipman Albert Samuel Cooke, Jr., USNR.

Nancy Niles, '47, to Lt. Harry Primrose, U. S. Army Air Force.

Janet Potters, '47, to Lt. (j.g.) Thomas Wood, USNR.

Virginia Belle Reed, '44, to Lt. John R. Klopfer, U. S. Army.

Russell to Present Series of Lectures On Scientific Method

Limitations of Deductive Logic will be the subject of Mr. Bertrand Russell's first lecture in a series entitled *Postulates of the Scientific Method* to be given in Dalton at 8:15 on Friday, October 8.

Mr. Russell, former Lecturer and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and present Professor of Philosophy at the Barnes Foundation, Philadelphia, was born in England in 1872. His first appearance in the United States was as temporary Professor and Lowell Lecturer at Harvard University in 1914. From 1920 to 1921 Mr. Russell taught philosophy at the National University of Peking. On returning to this country he became a lecturer at the University of Chicago, a position which he held until 1938 when he became Professor of Philosophy at the University of California. In 1915 Mr. Russell was awarded the Nicholas Murray Butler Medal, and in 1934 the Sylvester Medal of the Royal Society in England.

Mr. Russell has had a long and prolific writing career. Since 1910 he has averaged almost a publication a year. His main topics are social conditions, philosophy, and science.

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Effect of War on College Stressed In Opening Address by Miss McBride

President Announces New Faculty Changes

New faculty appointments were announced by Miss McBride in her opening day address. These appointments are to replace members of the teaching staff who are on leave of absence for the duration.

Mrs. Manning is acting as Dean of the Graduate School in Miss Taylor's absence; Mrs. Broughton is acting as dean of Freshmen and Director of Admissions for Mias Ward. Substitute appointments in the faculty are: Dr. Joshua Hubbard, who has come from Wesleyan as Lecturer in Economics and Dr. Dony, who will return as Lecturer in French. In Biology Dr. Elizabeth Green is part time instructor and Dr. Elizabeth Patterson is full time demonstrator. In Greek Miss Lang will be part-time instructor in Dr. Lattimore's absence and in Latin Dr. Rousseau Flower will teach Advanced Paleontology and the

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As Example President Cites Education And Action, New United

Impressive statistics concerning both professors and students which demonstrated that "education and action have been brought together by the war in a more striking way than before" were the keynote of Miss McBride's speech to the college on the opening of its 59th year.

Directly affected by the war through the absence this year of about a quarter of its faculty and teaching staff, Bryn Mawr's graduate and undergraduate enrollment has also undergone changes. In view of the demand for trained women, there are many fewer graduates than in former times, while "in the undergraduate

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Fleisher to Discuss Our War With Japan

Wilfrid Fleisher, well-known author of "Volcanic Isle" will discuss "Our War with Japan" at the first of a series of Assemblies on Current Affairs. Mr. Fleisher is now special writer for the New York Herald Tribune, and Time Magazine, as well as a news commentator for WMAL.

Mr. Fleisher was in Sweden in the summer of 1939 when the European war broke out and covered northern Europe for the New York Herald Tribune, leaving Sweden for Japan on the last trip of the Kungsolm. His stay in Japan, however, was brief as Japanese censorship soon made it impossible for him to send news to America. Fleisher, returning on the evacuee ship "President Coolidge," was thus evacuated from both the European and Asiatic theatres of war.

Mr. Fleisher, though born in Philadelphia, has spent most of his life abroad. He was raised in Paris, educated at Charterhouse in England, and joined the staff of

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War Alliance Begins Training Volunteers

On Wednesday, October 13, undergraduates will be able to register in the War Alliance Room for extra-curricular courses designed to train people for various civilian war jobs. Whether each course will be given depends on the number of people registered for it, and those who register must attend regularly, stated Ann Fitzgibbons, '45, Chairman of war courses.

Five separate classes will be sponsored under the American Red Cross. The standard Red Cross course in First Aid requires 20 hours for completion. The classes will last for two hours and will be given on Tuesday nights in the gymnasium. This class will begin in several weeks. The Advanced First Aid class, also a regular Red Cross course,

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One Hundred and Ninety Females Succeed In Keeping Parade Night Song Dark Secret

By Patricia Behrens, '46

"Forty-seven, Forty-seven, we've a long way to go
As we reach our destination
All our loyalties will grow
As we sing this Parade Night
Our hopes rise high and far
That our song will still be a secret
From the Sophomores of Bryn Mawr."

Proudly singing these words to the tune of "Tipperary" a completely victorious class of Freshmen marched behind the Bryn Mawr Fire Company's Band Wednesday night. Swarming down the hill, the largest class Bryn Mawr has yet seen had little trouble breaking through the Sophomore Circle. Although lacking the traditional torches carried by the Junior class, Parade Night missed none of the spirit or rivalry of the past.

"I was just completely worn out," explained one Sophomore. "I'd looked through so many drawers, I was doing it in my sleep, and still we hadn't found even a hint of either their words or their tune."

The only group of Sophomores to even think they had found the song was sadly disappointed. Having heard Freshmen humming "Loch Lomond," they excitedly announced to their classmates that it must be the Freshmen's tune. It turned out to be the new Freshman lyric song.

Having no Sylvia Brown to baffle the Freshmen, the Sophomores tried sending members of their class into different halls for dinner. Most of these found they could not get well enough acquainted during the course of one meal to even approach the subject of the song.

"I ate and ate," reported one scout, "and drank coffee and smoked cigarettes till I almost had stomach ulcers, but not one of

them would let out a peep about the song."

Her face daubed with calamine lotion, one Sophomore even tried saying she was a Freshman who had been in the Infirmary and had not heard the song. Her luck was no better than anyone else's.

Thus it was the Sophomores conceded the victory to the Freshmen with the following answering song:

"Although we may be older we are not very smart

You had our number right from the very start

'46's sad fate was to learn your song too late

We didn't get it though we wished we could

'47 you're good.

"The thing that amazes me," exclaimed Alison Barbour, Freshman song leader, "is that one hundred and ninety females could keep a secret!"

Notice!

The Hygiene examination will be held in Taylor Hall on Saturday, October 16, 11-12:30. All members of the Class of 1946 are required to take the examination at this time, as are all members of the Classes of 1944 and 1945 who have not yet met the Hygiene requirement.

Students expecting to take the French or Spanish examinations this autumn are requested to sign on the lists posted on the bulletin board outside the Office of the Dean. Students intending to offer other languages than French, German, or Spanish in fulfillment of the language examination requirement should make sure that they have so registered with the Office of the Dean.

Celebrated Actress from China Recounts Harrowing Escape from Captured Hong Kong

By Patricia Behrens, '46

"I have only lived in Denbigh a week and already it seems like home," says Yung Wang, noted Chinese actress here as a special student to study English.

Yung Wang was in Hong Kong at the time the Japanese captured it from the British in 1941. Because of her wide fame, the Japanese wanted to force the young actress to do propaganda work against the white man. They let it be known that an important place was reserved for her in their new Asiatic regime.

Only by hiding in a filthy tenement until she was as dirty as the most disreputable beggar did Yung Wang escape from the hands of the Japanese. For twenty-five days she went without washing her face. Her hair was matted and tangled.

In this condition, she was able to escape to the mainland in a fishing boat. Before it had gone far on its trip, the boat was stopped by a Japanese patrol, but the Japanese paid little attention to

Yung Wang. They were much more interested in another girl whose disguise was more superficial. She had rubbed dirt on her face and hands, but they discovered that under her sleeve her arm was clean and smooth. Eventually persuaded that the party was starving and going to the mainland only in the hope of finding food, the Japs allowed them to pass.

When her escape was finally completed, Yung Wang went to the Chinese government in Chungking. She had served it from 1937 to 1939 when she had toured the battlefronts with a dramatic troupe. They had lived on army rations in army huts, accepting no pay. Any place any audience could be gathered they were ready to stage a play. If Japanese planes and bombs interrupted the performance, it was continued as soon as possible. The troupe was so successful it was sent into Malaya and Indo-China to raise funds for the Nationalist army. A total of over thirteen million Chinese dollars was collected.

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Senate Bottleneck

There are pending in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee five resolutions dealing with post-war cooperative organization. The resolutions have in common the desire to see the United States become an active participant in such an organization. With the exception of the Fulbright resolution, all have been in committee six months or more.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has thus far given numerous evasive reasons for its indefinite delay. To introduce an amendment on post-war collaboration, said Chairman Tom Connally, would "provoke ill-considered debate in the Senate." Another senator "doubts that it should be brought up at this time." The House, on September 21, safely debated and passed the Fulbright resolution, with an overwhelming endorsement of 360 to 29. As passed by the House, the Fulbright plan favors "the creation of appropriate international machinery with power adequate to establish and to maintain a just and lasting peace, among the nations of the world, and as favoring participation by the United States therein through its constitutional processes."

Some of the members of the sub-committee have objected to the Fulbright proposal, saying a clearer, more detailed resolution is needed. Representative Fulbright himself points to the limitations of the plan: "I have no illusions that the resolution is the panacea for our afflictions. It expresses what I believe the people of this country desire as the fundamental principle for our conduct towards the other nations of the world. It is simply the first small step in the process of building a policy which I hope may have better results than that which we have allowed in the past."

Admittedly not a final or indeed a finished resolution for post-war collaboration, the Fulbright plan lays the basis for further implementation of a program for international co-operation. Various polls of American opinion, as well as the House vote on this resolution indicate that the public is in favor of cooperation with other countries. The Senate also will respond to the public will when articulate.

Plasma and Politics

Within a few days the War Alliance will again call for donors to help build up the blood bank through the Ardmore branch of the Red Cross. There will be only one day set aside for Bryn Mawr donors. The News joins the War Alliance in urging you to make that day a record-breaker for the Ardmore Red Cross.

We want here to call attention to a practice of the American Red Cross which is diminishing the effectiveness of its vital work and thus impeding the success of the entire war effort. The Red Cross accepts blood from both Negro and white donors. The Red Cross puts this blood in separate banks. The blood from the bank built up by Negro donors is used exclusively for Negro soldiers.

The Red Cross does this in spite of the fact that science



We have gleaned many facts of vast interest about undergraduate summer jobs. Some of the work was for the government and exceedingly secret—needless to say these facts we did not glean at all. However we pay tribute to the countless nurses aids; we give you typical examples of some varieties of the summer's labors; we tell you of some that were incredibly different . . .

A large number worked in chemistry and physics laboratories, several adding the aspect of danger to increase the interest. In a research lab for medicines and drugs Marge Richardson, '46, worked with very dangerous acid compounds, which could be fatal if inhaled. This, aided by numerous explosions, we were told, can be highly stimulating. Alison Merrill, '45, on the other hand, was a "flame cutter" in a Pitts-

burgh steel mill. She was exposed to Polish, Greek and Yugoslavian spoken by everyone within hearing distance, but she suffered principally from garlic.

Barbara Hull, '44, worked for an M. I. T. professor who was doing research for an oil pipeline and refining concern. It was all government work, and exceedingly secret, and here lay the danger in this job. Said Bobbie, it was so interesting that "I tried to find out more about it, and they almost set the F.B.I. on me."

One of the most interesting jobs was Louise Horwood's, '44, who worked for the Massachusetts Tuberculosis League, which included traveling all over the state studying tubercular cases for the Tuberculosis Rehabilitation Survey. In all it took about eleven and a half weeks, which included long reports

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Reader's Digest

Recently all undergraduates have received offers of "Special Reduced Rates for Students" from the Reader's Digest. It seems to me then a most appropriate time to investigate this most widely circulated and popular publication. The Reader's Digest has the largest reading public of any magazine in America—nine million subscribers and probably over fifteen million readers in all.

The Reader's Digest purports to be a digest of "articles of lasting interest." Its articles are presumably objectively chosen and of varying political views. To most readers who have neither time, money or interest to read the thousands of magazines that flood the news-stands, the idea appears to be a good one. But before evaluating the worth of this publication it must be decided if it is indeed a digest.

In the October issue eight of its articles were written by the Digest's editorial staff. In the last six issues none of its leading articles have been reprints. Its so-called sixteen "Roving" Editors have produced the greater part of these. Thus its pretense that the magazine is a digest of noteworthy articles warrants strict examination.

In an article on Reader's Digest, Fortune Magazine, in its November 1936 issue wrote: "It not only pays generous fees to 35 magazines for exclusive reprint privileges but even supplies certain of the magazines gratis with original articles which Reader's Digest proceeds to condense and reprint . . ." And again, "No secret is the fact that in the case of more than one struggling magazine the Digest payments have come to make the difference between red and black ink."

The danger of the Reader's Digest is that under the guise of objectivity it reprints articles, like Max Eastman's anti-Russian one in the July issue, which represent its own editorial policy. That policy has been consistently anti-Soviet and anti-Administration, while its "Studies in Black and White" tend always to make the Negro an object of amusement. The Reader's Digest should either be the digest its title announces or come out from behind its deceitful mask.

—MARIE WASSERMAN '46

has proved that there is absolutely no difference between Negro and white plasma. This practice has three injurious consequences. First, it places an organization with enormous prestige in the position of perpetuating a scientific falsehood, a falsehood, moreover, which is closely related to the despicable race theories promulgated by the enemy of our country. Secondly, it prevents the blood bank from reaching its full potential size, since some Negroes boycott the Red Cross as a result of this practice. We think the Negroes who do this are pursuing a mistaken path in obtaining their rightful objective. They are obviously harming a larger cause with which their own interests are indissolubly bound. Thirdly, this practice of the Red Cross provides further grist for the poison mills of our enemy who are trying to persuade the American Negro that he would be free from discriminatory practices in an Axis world. Every one who is well aware of Nazi race theories will try to find comfort in the belief that the Negroes, too, will emphatically reject this pernicious propaganda. The best weapon against this enemy line is, of course, the cessation of practices which strengthen the power of the lie.

We hope that everyone, while giving blood, will express opposition to this practice to officials at the Red Cross headquarters in Ardmore. In addition, we urge everyone to write letters of protest to the National Office of the American Red Cross.

Current Events

Common Room, October 5:

"The most important single fact in Belgian-American post-war planning is that Belgium, of all the European countries, has the most to offer in her past as far as post-war reconstruction goes, due to the use of the remainders of the World War relief fund for the exchange of students," stated Madame Dony, speaking on the subject "Belgian American Cooperation in Post-War Planning Today."

After the last war, the remaining relief money was put into fund to pay for the exchange of Belgian and American students. Over six hundred Belgian students came to this country. About four hundred and fifty Americans went to Belgium to study.

American Education

As the Belgians sent here were the country's most promising students, many of the key men in Belgian affairs today have studied in the United States. They have a keen understanding of and sympathy for American ways, pointed out Madame Dony. Among these former students are J. A. Goris, commissioner of education, and Paul Van Zeeland, former Belgian prime minister.

Today both men are working on Belgian-American post-war planning. Mr. Van Zeeland heads the Belgian Information Center in New York, whose purpose it is to bring information about Belgium within reach of Americans. Mr. Goris edits News from Belgium, issued by the Information Center.



We have been sitting around a bridge table for four days now and have finally arrived at a plan for world peace and order. Our plan is based on lots of freedom and more than one world for everybody. The purpose of our plan is to do away with bureaucracy, aristocracy and autopsies.

Our first freedom is freedom from want of privacy. Everybody should have a chance to be with somebody some of the time but not everybody should be with everybody all of the time. This does not allow for greater economic independence or geographic culture. By dividing all countries into tetragons this can almost be accomplished.

Our ties with Europe are too close to be severed, therefore our plan provides for American participation in European plans, for prevention of American participation in European plans. We of course will share everything with everybody. After we have been given control of the land, sea, and air, everybody else can have the rest. This is only fair to Russia and England who have helped us so much in the winning of the war. We must not forget China but probably will.

We have developed a foreign policy but then all policy is foreign to us. A League of Nations will be avoided by having a world union of all nations—the U. S. retaining the right not to belong. Moreover, we must ally ourselves with our allies in this union—guarding the rest of the world with our land arm, air arm, sea arm and yardarm.

The problem of feeding the world, including returned soldiers and former defense workers, we admit is a problem. This we solve by not allowing the government to spend a cent on them and thereby saving a lot of money. Only by entrenching and retrenching shall we progress in our retrogression.



Tomatoes and Scholastic Research Work Occupy Faculty Members During Summer

The hoe and the printed page seem to have claimed the greater part of the faculty's interest this summer, with the majority of the professors at work on books, articles and research work in their particular fields. Victory gardens, however, played an extremely important part as extra-curricular activities.

The Faculty's enthusiasm in "the good earth" ranged from Mrs. Manning's assertion that she could have won a prize for the number of tomatoes on each of her plants to Mr. Patterson's reply that "no he didn't have a garden, but he believed his wife had kept one." A dozen gardens were planned, but only eleven actually raised because, as Mr. Carpenter explained, the woodchucks "fortunately" ate his early in June. Mr. Broughton's garden, conforming to the "year of tomatoes" was acknowledged by his colleagues to be a phenomenal success, while Mr. Nahm explained his in terms of the fact that it took him one week to trench his asparagus.

Academic Side

Returning to the more academic side of the summer, the faculty of the language departments were unusually active. Mr. Muller wrote a *History of Mesopotamian Art* for the *Dictionary of Arts* in addition to several articles on archaeological problems. Working for the better understanding of war and post-war problems, Miss Lograsso translated from Italian to English, doing confidential work for the Office of Strategic Services, as well as finishing her article on "Byron and Italy." Mr. Gillet worked on the third volume of his magnum opus on Bartolome de Torrea Naharro, the first volume of which will be published this year. Miss Nepper finished her thesis on Sarmiento, while Dr. Dietz gathered material for his two new courses here.

One of a committee of three, Mrs. de Laguna helped produce a report on the teaching of philosophy in wartime for the U. S. Office of Education. Mr. Wells served as Panel Chairman for the Regional War Labor Board in Philadelphia and will continue this work

during the winter on a part time basis. Mr. Weiss read papers at the Les Entretiens de Pontigny Conference at Mt. Holyoke, and at the Science, Philosophy and Religion Conference in New York.

Among the faculty who went afield to study were Mr. Chew and Miss Robbins who did research work at the Huntington Library, California. Miss Robbins, working on Algonquian Sidney, said that the summer was "pure pleasure" in comparison with preparation for her course in Social and Economic History. Miss Gilman took an intensive course in Thai (Siamese) at the University of Wisconsin and also visited language courses in the Army Area Program.

President Announces New Faculty Changes

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second semester First Year Geology in the absence of Miss Wyckoff.

In the English Department Miss Constance Brickett has been appointed as instructor to replace Miss Linn. Miss Mignon was appointed instructor last spring. Mrs. Jamea Riely and Mrs. Kenneth Gemmill are appointed as part-time instructors. Mr. W. H. Auden will give a course in poetry and Dr. H. Wallach, also from Swarthmore, will give the course in Experimental Psychology. Miss Henle, in turn, will give a course in Social Psychology at Swarthmore, and Miss Gardiner and Miss Oppenheimer will teach Embryology at Haverford.

From the Department of Sociology at Pennsylvania comes Dr. R. H. Abrams to give a new course in the Family, and Dr. J. P. Shaloo who will teach First Year Sociology. Dr. A. I. Hollowell will again take the course in Anthropology this year, however, giving Ethnology as the first year course. Dr. Senn will again teach the course in Elementary Russian

Sorry, Seniors

Because of the difficulty of obtaining food, undergraduates may not use the Deanery except in the case of Seniors during the second semester. Undergraduates may come to the Deanery only as guests of their parents, faculty, or alumnae. Seniors in the second semester may not bring other undergraduates to the Deanery.

The House Committee wishes to draw the attention of the Undergraduates to the following rule:

That no student is permitted to wear shorts, slacks, or pajamas on the first floor of the Deanery, and the Manager of the Deanery has been asked to enforce this rule.

Wot Not

Continued from Page 1

made of the findings. One of the purposes of the study was to survey groups of draftees rejected because of T.B. They are young and anxious to work but must be checked continually to keep the disease from spreading. The work involved visiting sanitariums and talking with patients to find their interests in order to plan for their rehabilitation. The job itself was invaluable experience for post-war rehabilitation which Louise intends to make her career.

But undoubtedly the most unique of all summer jobs held by undergraduates this summer was that of Marie Wasserman, '46, who worked as a farm hand in a migratory labor camp in the Shenandoah Valley. Equipped with one pair of blue jeans, a cotton dress and a blanket she worked for six weeks posing as a penniless laborer. Giving the need for farm labor as her principal reason, she was nevertheless also interested in the subject from the social angle: why should there be a camp such as that in the richest valley in Virginia, and what was it really like? "In good times those people are existing; in poor times they starve." The people themselves are a most fascinating part of her story. "Most are not ambitious, they work terribly hard, are unbelievably poor—have no conception of wealth or education. They work ten to eleven hours a day. But the most amazing thing of all is their overwhelming generosity." She went on to tell of how, themselves miserably poor, they tried to provide for her because they thought her poorer than they. "It makes you feel people are pretty wonderful."

Adelt Explains Delay In 1942-43 Year Book

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men were hired as photographers for the winter dance and other Christmas activities. One of them had no film in his camera at the time the pictures were taken, and the other was using an unfamiliar camera, ruining his pictures with wrong exposure. It was only with the help of Caroyl Tietz, '43, who volunteered as class photographer that those campus pictures that were replaceable, were finally taken and the negative ready for the engraver by May.

A week later the pictures reached the plant, Miss Adelt received notice from them saying that due to the war situation, the proofs would not be ready for at least ninety days. As a result the material did not reach the printer until the early part of September and he promptly notified the Board that because of priorities the Yearbook would have to wait its turn, although he hoped to have it printed by the middle of October.

Miss Adelt stressed the fact that everyone who had ordered and paid for last year's Yearbook would definitely receive one next month.

Russell To Present Series Of Lectures

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He published *German Social Democracy* in 1896. During this early period he also wrote on principles of mathematics and of philosophy. In 1917 *Principles of Social Reconstruction* appeared, in 1918 *Mysticism and Logic* and *Roads to Freedom*. In political and economic fields Mr. Russell has published works on bolshevism, China, and industrial civilization.

Mr. Russell's interests include education and social problems. In 1926 he published *On Education; Marriage and Morals* in 1929, *The Conquest of Happiness* in 1930 and *Education and the Social Order* in 1932. His most recent writings are *Power: A New Social Analysis*, 1938, and *An Inquiry into Meaning and Truth*, 1940.

Other lectures in Mr. Russell's series are: *Probable Inference in Practice*; *Physics and Knowledge*; *Perception and Casualty*; and *Induction and Analogy*.

SEVILLE

FRI. & SAT. Fontaine-Boyer
"THE CONSTANT NYMPH"

SUN. & MON.

"Once Upon a Honeymoon"

Tryouts

Stop criticizing the News and do something about it. Tryouts for the Editorial Staff will be held on Thursday, October 7, at 5:00 in the News room in Goodhart.

President Stresses The Effect Of War

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school," stated Miss McBride, "we have been hard pressed to find place for students we should ordinarily accept." The new Freshman class is the largest in Bryn Mawr's history, and members are from widely distributed geographical areas.

Many fields of knowledge—and some of these previously unforeseen—have been vital to the war. The importance of breadth and not restriction in education has been demonstrated in many ways.

"Despite the inevitable impressions from brief training courses and the need for action," Miss McBride continued, "a knowledge of the past is being shown as essential as ever for judgment and planning for the future, especially where the history and political economy of peoples are as inextricably linked to the weight they throw on one side or the other in this war."

Freshmen

Speaking of education at the present as a miracle not to be refused, Miss McBride remarked upon how fortunate students were to be able to continue at Bryn Mawr.

Information concerning the Freshman class was given by Miss McBride. 1947 shows signs of being very scientifically inclined. Slightly less than half of its fathers are professional men, just about half business men.

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